cipline Senator MICHARL J. COFFEY.

COFFEY, after his election as a member

General and Executive committees va-

reinstatement. , His petition was granted,

the courts holding that the General and

oust him. In DEVERY's case his conten-

Democrats of the Ninth district and to

the Executive Committee by the District

have no power to deny him and his

supporters their seats. If CHARLES F.

MURPHY wants to continue his fight

his victory is a proceeding that involves

much bigger questions than that of any

From time to time and with all meeknes

we venture to call the pity of the superior

to answer to a charge of non-support

Send me to jail for life, or to the chair, but a

long as I have to cook the meals, dress the children.

of political economy, does it pay to over

work a slave? A general revolt or strike

The spouters against "government by

the strangest cases in which the aid of that

engine of oppression " has been sought.

applied for an injunction to restrain a

Mr. TENANT from praying in the United

Brethren Church. Mr. TENANT is said to

have an unusual gift or power of prayer. His

public supplications are described as ener-

getic, eloquent and moving. They move

poor Mr. Powell the wrong way. He com-

plains that they tend to make disturbane s

and "interfere with spiritual inspiration.

It seems rather uncharitable for a brother

to object to a brother's prayers. The cen-

sorious will suspect that envy of the pray-

ing brother's spiritual inspiration moves bellows to the complaining brother's

sighs. At any rate, an injunction to restrain

a prayer seems to be somewhat of a legal

STEUBRNVILLE, Ohio, Dec. 27.—The Hon. Robert Love, Justice of the Peace of Steubenville, has earned the title of the "Marrying Justice." It is ministerial in appearance, and the cloping couple from Pennsylvania, West Virginia, the "Pan handle" and two adjoining Ohio counties north and south, to the "Gretna Green," where hundred are married annually, all seek out "Bob" Lovi and have the knot tied and a few jokes on matrimony thrown in.—Clereland Leader.

Who dares to say that there is not magic

in a name? Gnarled and wrinkled pessi-

mists may pretend that naturally a man

named Love likes to hate and is given to

crabbedness. Here is BoB Love to give

them the lie. He has a look of benediction

as his name has; and it's no wonder that

the young folks like to employ him. His

President Palma's Son Among Cuban Visitors

brought in from Havana yesterday Fidel

G. Pierra, commissioner to a convention

of customs officials at Washington; Stuvvesant Fish, Jr., and a small party of Yalestudents; José Estrada Palma, the Cuban

President's son, who is coming to a militar;

school and the two young sons of Cubar

A Socialist on Dr. Parkhurst.

Parkhurst needs to revise his definition of a

Socialist as given to his congregation la

Sunday, and reported in THE SUN of Monday

namely:
A Socialist, you will understand, is not a man, who wants to divide his money with his neighbors, but a man who wants his neighbors to divide their money with him.

A Socialist, as defined by all authorities

thinkers and dictionaries is one who believes in the following definition of socialism. Briefly

A New Hollday Recommended.

football game day, but the happy day when Terry

McGovern and Young Corbett "get together McGovern and Indiana More people will be interested.

WEART SPORT.

Memorial to Cardinal Newman.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: I thank you very much for your courtesy in helping my mission by publishing "P. W. "sletter in your issue of to-day

I would also thank P. W. for his kindness in writing

on my behalf. We were led to believe that in Ame

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir:

The Ward Line steamship Morro Castle

name is a good omen.

curiosity.

or than that of DEVERY himself.

despair he said to the Magistrate:

ive my wife a cent.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1903.

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If our friends who fator us with manuscripts for ublication wish to have rejected articles returned, the must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

The Democratic Leadership. .

We reprint to-day an article from the News of Birmingham, in Alabama, on the possible Democratic nomination for President in 1904. We give it because in tone it is typical of the discussion of the subject now going on in Southern papers generally, which seems to be confined to them so far as concerns those representing the Democracy.

It is very natural that this question should weigh on the South particularly. The great strength of the Democratic party is now in the Southern States. Elsewhere in the Union there remains to that party only a shadow of its former power. In Congress the Democratic minority would be paltry numerically and insignificant intellectually, were it not for the Southern Democrats, who make up five-sixths of the Democratic Senators and about two-thirds of the Democratic Representatives.

The Democratic party may be described, therefore, as now almost peculiarly a Southern party. Only in those States is it the controlling political force. Without the electoral votes of the Southern States it has no chance whatever of electing the President next year. At the last elections for Congress the Democrats returned from other than Southern States were only 55 in number, out of 178 Democrats in all, and of these 17 were from New York alone. Outside of the South and New York, therefore, in the Congress elected, consisting of a total of 386 members, only a tenth part were Democrats. Southern consciousness of responsi-

bility for the leadership of the Democratic party is breeding a degree of conservatism never before manifested there since the Civil War. The wildness with which the South was possessed in 1896 and during the second term of President CLEVELAND has passed away and has been succeeded by impressive calmness and sobriety. Moreover, since the period of the reign of political radicalism a great period of prosperous development has come to the South. It is no longer poor and stagnant, but rich and progressive. It has built up vast manufacturing interests with unexampled rapidity, and its railroad systems have beno longer apart from the course of material progress in America, but in many respects is leading that advancing move-

Under such circumstances the Southern organs of opinion, with substantial | code? unanimity, are getting on the side of of 1903. The re the Democratic party which rests on and to which he will allow us to invite the South has made them serious, judicial and temperate in the expression of their opinions. Obviously, they have, as yet, no definite policy and no particular candidate for next year to suggest and advocate, but they are thinking very hard, and in that reserve they are representative of all prudent men in the Democratic party throughout the Union.

The Wet Durbar.

The Wet Durbar to be held by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in Boston next fall in honor of the Honourable Artillery Company of London, is already the subject of respectful comment among students of the art of war, actuaries of the life insurance companies, political economists and societies and individuals interested in the drink problem. We believe that Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON was the first to demonstrate the connection between the banquets of the Ancients, the price of corn and the ravages of the phylloxera. Prof. JAMES Sully has shown in one of his most interesting chapters that the origin of the expressions " to smile," " to take a smile cannot be traced farther back than 1639, exactly one year after the foundation of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. At the present time no coal is used in the Armory of the Company, as the system of heating by spontaneous combustion works admirably. The Company's automobile commissary tank train of thirty cars is nearly completed. Hogshead court-martials meet daily. The discipline of the Company was never more severe.. The Highball proving grounds at Fort Young and Fortress Parker are crowded daily. In short, the Company expects every member to do his duty and increase his holdings. The Honourable Artillery Company of London will have to look down the barrels of the most dangerous men of war that ever gloried in sack or pitilessly put an enemy in their mouths. We expect to hear that awful war song.

"Take out the 'dead ones!

Bring in the 'live ones!" In the general chorus of compliment to these Boston braves, one voice, kind enough in intention, seems a little int-ra and cracked. Our valued contemporary, the New Orleans Times-Democrat, cherishes the illusion that "the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company supposedly represents the aristocracy of Boston." If by the aristocracy of Boston is meant the descendants of the old gentle families of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, the WINTHROPS, SALTONSTALLS and OUINCYS, the names which for eight or nine generations have had a representative on the Harvard catalogue, that "aristocracy" has not the honor of sharing in the exploits of the Ancients. Nor have the newer men.

sometimes classified as the "codfish cause it is a doctrine of policy, not an aristocracy," a part in that worshipful Company. To be sure, there is a direct psychological relation between codfish and the Company. Codfish is a shoehorn, a maker of thirst. The Company has inextinguishable thirst and is forever trying to quench it.

Still, in a sense, our trusty Ancients are an aristocracy. They are the fittest survivors. They are a combination and form of elect and miraculous constitutions, much-enduring livers, hearts of oak, elastic and unconquerable insides. their business. All night is their speciality. All grape is their volley. All Sheol cannot frighten them when their paint is on and in. They are the greatest all-Scotch, all-Canadian, all-rye, allhot-Irish, magnum cum laude, neversay-die, no-heel-taps, care-killed-a-cat, we-won't-go-home-till-morning. set-'emup-in-the-other-alley, all-punch-and-nowater, whoop-we-are-the-people, wherethe-balls-fall - thickest, never - need - toleave-off team in the world. What says the old rhyme?

" I drink in the morning, I drink at noon, The thirst in my stomach is such: I never can drink a drop too soon. Nor ever a drop too much."

Not for mere pleasure, be it understood; but to keep the stuff away from weaker brethren. Yes, the Ancients are he Boston Aristocracy of Thirst.

Should Mr. Hay Ask Germany to Enact the Monroe Doctrine?

We give space to another interesting letter from the esteemed correspondent who has been discussing the propriety of first " defining clearly " the Monroe Doctrine and then attempting by diplomacy to " consecrate the Doctrine in the international code."

It is permissible to say that the signature here employed by this correspondent covers a name that denotes experience and carries not a little weight in matters relating to what is called inter-

The ideas and arguments of " Rutgers will naturally command the attention of philosophers everywhere, but particularly in the Department of State at Washington; for the outcome of his process of that the Secretary of State shall now sound " the German Government with power of the interstate commerce clause the object of procuring Germany's as- and the restraints of the Constitution sent to the formal incorporation of the and the courts can go out of business Monroe Doctrine in the codified law of | Where are we at?

He seems to agree with us that the law of nations, so called, is a somewhat vague thing: but, vague or clearly defined, he holds that such a code exists. and that its existence has frequently been recognized in the decisions or opinions of our own Supreme Court. He is undoubtedly right, so far as the establishment of certain principles of conduct in peace and war, resting upon the common consent of nations or a general acquiescence in their expediency, but beyond the jurisdiction of any superior come among the best in the world. It is authority to enforce in the legal sense, can be said to constitute a code of international law. Accepting the term " international law" in that significance, why, he inquires, should there not be an effort to put the Monroe Doctrine into the

The answer, we are inclined to think, conservatism in politics at the beginning may be found in a distinction which our his attention.

We refer to the important distinction between a general principle, based on abstract right or expediency, and therefore universally applicable when established by the common consent of the nations, and a policy adopted by a single nation or by several nations for its own special interests, or their own special interests.

To illustrate this distinction, there are subjects plainly belonging to the first class; such, for instance, as the immunity of Ambassadors, the treatment of piracy, the rights of neutrals and of belligerents, the effect of war upon treaty obligations, the principles of arbitration, the rules of civilized warfare, and so on. So far as international law can be said to exist, these are proper subjects for incorporation by common consent in an " international code."

Here are some examples of the second class of subjects of international interest which do not properly belong to any socalled code; not because they are less important, or less distinctly understood, or less generally recognized, but because they are of entirely different origin and character:

The doctrine that the neutrality of Switzerland shall be respected, and its territory held inviolate, even under the strongest temptations of actual conflict, by the stronger Powers surrounding that small republic;

The doctrine that the independent sovereignty of Holland and of Belgium is necessary to that hypothetical balance of power on which the future peace of

Europe depends; The doctrine that no one nation must be permitted to acquire by force, selfishly exerted, a disproportionate command of the trade with the Chinese Empire:

The doctrine that the destinies of Turkey, technically a sovereign Power and the peer of the mightiest, are neither within its own control nor at the mercy of any successful assailant from outside, but in the hands of a trust or syndicate composed of certain other sovereign

The list might be extended if it were necessary. Here is a class of doctrines or rules of international conduct, based on national policy rather than on abstract and universally applicable principles. Without discussing the merits of these doctrines, it can easily be seen that almost any one of them might become of more vital importance to the nation or nations immediately concerned than the whole body of " codified " international law. Again, any use of them might come to be fortified and even tacitly recognized by the common consent of all the Governments of the earth; and this without any request or effort to incorporate the same in the so-called

article of international jurisprudence. With this distinction in view, it i scarcely necessary to ask whether the Monroe Doctrine belongs to the first or the second class of subjects.

Nothing, in our opinion, is further from the present duty of the Bepartment of State than any attempt to improve upon the phraseology in which the Monroe Doctrine was originally declared; or any attempt to persuade foreign Governments to vote formally for its admission to a nebulous code. All rum is their province. All thirst is The recognition of the Doctrine by the other nations of the earth must in the nature of things be manifested rather by deeds of omission than by words of commission.

The Knox-Hoar Constitution. Mr. Hoan's speech on his anti-trust bill carries the discussion far beyond the question of monopoly or of the repression of bad corporations. It raises a political issue with boundaries that lie beyond the sight of the ordinary trust hunter.

Mr. HOAR starts with the statement that the situation is without fault. No one is wronging his fellows and no one is chargeable with wrongdoing. We are prosperous and industrially blameless. But to provide beforehand against potential troubles he would pass a law declaring and establishing this principle of law, which he says he enunciated in the campaign of 1902, prior to its adoption by Attorney-General KNOX and President ROOSEVELT.

" Congress can refuse to permit any corporation whatever to engage in interstate or internations commerce."

If this bill shall not prove effectual, it will b easy to extend its operations by imposing a like ersonal liability on every stockholder.

The basis of this alleged power is the Constitutional clause authorizing Congress to regulate interstate commerce Carried to its logical development it throws all other parts of the Constitution into the dust pile and enables Congress to reign absolutely over every man or association of men who don't wish to be imprisoned, individually or commercially, within the limits of their particular State. All reforms, all scientific reasoning is the repeated suggestion experiments in sociology can be tried on by Congress through the drastic

Cars and the Trucks.

President VREELAND'S remarks on Monday before the State Railroad Board were the most valuable contribution to the discussion on the overcrowding and the slow moving of the street cars that we have yet heard, not because they gave the public knowledge it didn't have, but because they called attention to the fact that the present difficulties in transportation are largely due to causes plain to the eyes of all and, to a great extent, remediable.

The greatest obstacles in the way of street cars, dimin shing their speed, and hence crowding them unduly, are the trucks. The latter have rights to the use of the streets, as cars or people have, but Mr. VREELAND says truly that the truck traffic could be so regulated as to facilitate the movement of the passenger rned friend has perhaps overlooked, car traffic enormously; and this, in our to the trucks.

We have already an order of precedence by which mail wagons, fire engines, ambulances and street cars enjoy somewhat different privileges. Mr. VREE-LAND would not alter the existing arrangement, but he would enforce the rules that already give cars precedence as against the trucks; and he is right.

A truck may not keep to the track when a car behind is clamoring for way. Yet the truck drivers respect this regulation at their convenience, and often require no little prodding with the bell before turning off. A truck is just ahead of them near the curb, with an interval between that and the truck beyond; but that interval is short, and so the driver concludes to wait for the longer one still further ahead. So he holds up not only the car behind, but the entire schedule of car movement. Fewer cars can thus pass a given point in a given time, and, consequently, they become more and more crowded.

The enormous increase in the demand for passenger transportation and the possibility of greater speed which their electrical power affords require that the subordination of the trucks to the cars shall be more submissively and promptly observed than of old, even at a cost of a greater hardship to mercantile traction. Draught horses here are far better than they used to be; yet the loads put upon them are often greater than permit of the rapidity and ease of truck movement demanded by modern life in the streets.

stated it is:

Not to deprive anybody, but to provide decent food, shelter, clothing and education for all. Not to rob anybody, but to check robbery. Not to share out wealth but to prevent usurpation of the common wealth. Not to create strife, but to set up cooperation. Not to feed the shirker at the cost of the worker, but to order that he who will not work shall not eat.

Percy P. Vyle. There must be quicker and more frequent turning out on the part of the trucks to let the cars go by; and, to insure that, there must be a thoroughly trained body of police to regulate the crossings-something which we have now only in the crudest form.

For models we refer our police and our captains of movement, whether on truck To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sur: I overrule your objections to more holidays and sustain "Tired." Only don't make it the Yale-Harvard or street car, to their respective brothers in London. There the officer at the crossing has but to hold up his hand and the entire traffic in one street stops instantly and unquestioningly for the cross street to be cleared. Again, all slow-moving vehicles hold to the curb as closely as possible for every foot of their way, leaving the middle of the road to those in a hurry. The enormous traffic tea a large number held the memory of Cardinal Newman in veneration, read his works with de-light and felt that in one way or another they owed him a debt of gratitude. This debt they would of London is regulated with a simplicity and efficiency that put our street masters

to shame. Let what we may now call the Vreeland remedy be applied to the streets and the improvement ensuing in street car service may surpass our fondest hopes.

Devery.

The application of WILLIAM S. DEVERY for a writ of mandamus requiring the Tammany Hall General Committee to recognize him and his supporters as members of the County General Comcode," where it does not belong, be- mittee from the Ninth Assembly district will be argued before Justice GAYNOR in POLICY OR LAW? the Kings County Supreme Court to-mor-Has the Menroe Destrine a Possible Pince row, and will bring all the questions in an International Code? raised by the Tammany primary in the TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: APPOPE Ninth district last September before the of my letter to you and your criticisms of the Sist ultimo, the following extract from court. The Primary law gives power a letter in the London Times last month, from Prof. Holland, a well-known English to the courts to inquire into all the facts in any case brought to its attention and o decide the questions raised on their

publicist, is worth reading, as is his whole communication to the Times on the Venewela incident: nerits. The only case on which the it is satisfactory to know, on the highest author courts have passed which had any simity, that the Monroe Doctrine is not intended to shield American States against the consequences arity to the Devery matter grew out of their wrongdoing, since the cordial approval the efforts of the managers of the Kings the doctrine which has just been expressed by our own County Democratic Committee to disprermenent can only be supposed to extend to it so ar as it is reasonably defined and applied. Britain, for one, has no desire for an acre of new territory on the American continent. The United States, on the other hand, will doubtless readily of the County Executive Committee. antagonized Hugh McLaughlin and recognize that, if international wrongs are to be redressed upon that continent, aggrieved Eurohis supporters. They read Coffer out of

can Powers may occasionally be obliged to resort

the party and declared his seat in the to stronger measures than a mere embargo on ship ping or the blockade (wheelerent") of a line of coast. cant. COFFEY appealed to the courts for Perhaps you have seen-I have not - the cordial approval" expressed by the British Government of the doctrine that, in the Executive committees had no power to Western Hemisphere, no nation or State the Eastern Hemisphere can acquire, in any manner, new territorial sovereignty. tion is that having been elected to the That which any European Power now has it General Committee by the enrolled can keep British, German, French, Chine immigrants into places north or south of us vill not be interfered with, but no Power in the Old World can establish colonies in the General Committee, the County General New World, as we have recently established Committee and the Executive Committee colony in the Far East. If a European lower were to acquire Holland, the former cannot hold the Dutch colonies on the western That is the final outcome of the Monroe

against DEVERY he will be obliged to Doctrine. The existing status quo in the New World is not to be changed. The Eurocarry it on in the courts, whose power is pean concert must confine its attention, exabsolute over the primaries. clusively to the Old World so far as obtain-RICHARD CROKER boasted that he ing new territorial sovereignty is concerned. If England has really assented thereto, one never interfered in district fights. He step has been taken, and a very long one, in said proudly that in Tammany the peothe direction of incorporating the Doctrine ple ruled. DEVERY, on the face of the reinto the international law which can now turns, is the Democratic leader of the enacted only by the voluntary assent of each dependent and sovereign nation. Ninth. Unless it can be proved that his Ethics have nothing to do with an answer success was due to improper influences,

the inquiry into what is now the law of the effort to deprive him of the fruits of ations. The international lawyer looks dy at existing usage and consent which can be established as a fact. You pertinently describe international law

internal factional triumph in Tammany as "a vague something:" but, whether vague definite, such law of nations as has been, and is now, assented to by the nations is all the world has. The framers of our Contitution must have expected good in it, and om it, when they authorized Congress to and supreme sex to the sufferings of downdefine and punish offences against "the law trodden man. Consider, for instance, that preme Court declared that the law of nations Brooklynite of Bergen street who was to be respected as a part of the law of our lugged to the Gates avenue court Sunday land, incorporated into the Constitution: a judicial decree contravening it has no extrabrought by his wife. With the courage of territorial force. Some courts have gone so ir as to adjudge that the law of nations is a part of the law of each one of our States. Whatever it is, whether good or bad, fixed

serub floors and do the family washing, besides tolling al' day to earn the living expenses. I won't or mutable, definite or vague, the United as I think, within the last century and a quar-Far be it from us to say that the man ter, than any other nation, and has, without was right; that mere man can be right when war, persuaded the nations to accept its ideas, and to accept them at times when we he follows his own will. But as a matter were most deficient in battleships. That i true, beginning in Washington's time, with neutral rights and duties, and coming along of man will come if the gynocracy is too down to the present day, through the period three-quarters of a century ago, when revoutionary movements in the Spanish-Ar rican colonies compelled a restatement by Presi dent Monroe of our relations with the Old World, and of the relations of the Old to the injunction are invited to ponder one of lew . 'lich was expressed in what is known as the Monroe Doctrine. Mr. POWELL of Mount Gilead, Ohio, has It does now seem unlikely that the nations

will assent to the Doctrine, but yet if Great Britain has, why not the others? Hard it will be, perhaps, for Germany which, unlike Great Britain, France, Hol land, Denmark, has no possessions on the Western Hemisphere, but yet she may assent. Why cannot our State Department "sound" he German Foreign Office? If Germany shall follow England it is pos

sible that all the others will come along, and for quickly creating a big navy, and there are many, it will not be necessary to be in a panic on account of the safety of the Doc-

PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES

As Seen From an Alabama Viewpoint. From the Birmingham News. No longer does it appear that defeat for the Dem crats is inevitable in the next campaign. There

is a chance for their success, and the prospects brighten as the struggle approaches. With hope victory has come search for suitable material or leadersalp.
Three names have been suggested-Gorman. oney and Parker. The last named is now being soomed with a persistency which inspires the sus-

icion that it is systematic. Judge Alton B. Parke very worthy New York Jurist and De for several campaigns he might have had the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York ut declined the honor, for what reason is not cer tain, although it may be surmised that he was un willing to be made a victim of certain defeat. There is not a blemish upon the reputation of Judge Parker, and his ability as a Judge and lawyer has ample attestation. In national politics, however, he is practically unknown, and the wisdom of nominating a man with a local reputation alone to recommend im will be seriously questioned.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser. I am a man

whose gray sair, it seems, gives him away for the sera renarian he is. Coming down in a crewded Third avenue e evated car to-day I was surprised when a young man rose and politely offered me his seat—surprised until I discovered by his physiornomy that he was a Jew; for it was not the only instance where similar courtesy had been show me by a young Jew, though never by a Christian. I do not accept such self-sacrifice: but I would celebrate it here as a proof that Jewish youth, to some extent, at 'e.st, pay heed to the Scrintural admonition to render honor to age, even if the reby I am obliged to confess that I am grewing old.
ORIGINALLY AN ASTI-SUMITE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.

him a debt of gratitude. This debt they would be glad to pay by having a share in completing the memorial to his name.

It is a memorial after the Cardinal's own heart—a much needed church to be erected at his own home in Birmingham, where the present length rary church is a longer safe or sufficiently likely likely likely longer than the erection of this church would consider the Cardinal's work, and fulfil the assirations of his early Catholic life.

During my stay in America, I have met many who are fervent admirers of Cardinal Newman and earnest students of his works. But there must be many whom I do not as yet know. I hope that your columns may be my means of reaching them, and that they may come forward and communit attein this inovement, which doserves a world wide recognition.

Priest of the Birmingham Oratory.

Church of the Pauler Faihers, 415 West Flitynish street, Jan. 6. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A despatch from Indianola, Miss., published in your issue torom Indianola, Miss., published in your issue toay, says that "Indianola has a population of 1.500,
we hanks electric lights and water works and
remaily thirty-five business houses, including
big factory," and all this is made an argument
a slow that the President has done a great wrong
a closing the p si o fice because a colored postobstress was intimidated into resignation. These
exerted facts about indianols seem to need sitting.
The census of 1900 gives indianols a population
fooly 631. It must be an ambitious twen to have
electric lights and water works." The county,
unallower, has 4.001 white population, and 12.070
eggpes, among whom is a fair proportion of pea-

WOMAN SHOOTS AT PIRATES. tood by Her Husband, Blazing Away

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Skipper Edward Johnson of the hay barge Bergen, in dock at the foot of Sixteenth street, Hoboken, was awakened by his wife, who told him that she had heard footsteps on the deck. River pirates have been pestering boatmen in the vicinity of late, and Johnson jumped into his clothing and went on deck, taking a revolver He could see nothing amiss, and returned to his cabin. A few minutes later he heard footsteps and again went on deck. He saw a small bost making away from the side of the tug Harry Steers, Jr., farther up the basin, and emptied his revolver to alarm watchmen on the Scandinavian-American Line pier, when two reports rang out from the water and bullets whizzed

He returned to his cabin for more carridges, and found his wife tucking away their two-months old baby and making ready to join in the fight. Both returned on deck with a brace of shooting irons. They could see two small boats making for midstream, one having apparently stolen from under the Bergen's bow. Watchmen on the pier opened fire on the men in the boats, and were reinforced by two police-

men and a number of private watchmen along shore.

Four men were in each of the retreating boats. Two plied the oars in each, and the others stood in the stern answering the shots. The skipper and his wife joined in the firing the latter being so provoked in the firing, the latter being so provoked at the attacked made on Johnson that she afterward explained that she shot to kill. She thinks she hit one man in the boat that stole away from the Bergen, as he was seen to fall backward and drop his gun into the water.

The fusiliade from shore had become allique that the men in the heats com-

The fusiliade from shore had become so lively that the men in the boats concluded that it was best for them to make faster time, so all hands bent to the oars, and the boats were soon lost in the darkness. The firing from the Bergen continued until they were out of sight.

The skipper's wife then went back to quiet her baby, whose cries could be heard. When the Steers was searched it was found that the thieves had made off with her compass, binnacle lamps and other prorectly worth several hundred dollars. The skipper and his wife believe the thieves

ekipper and his wife believe the thieves intended to loot the Bergen after they left

"They would have got a warm reception on this craft," said Mrs. Johnson, pointing to four British buildog revolvers on the cabin wall. "We've made it a point to cabin wall. "We've made it a point to have means of protection about ever since we were visited by river pirates in Long Island two years ago.

23D REGIMENT TO WITHDRAW. Belleves That the National Guard Assoelation Is No Longer Useful.

The Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn will withdraw from the National Guard Association at its next meeting in Albany on Feb. 4. Lieut.-Col. William A. Stokes, who is in temporary command of the regi-

"We believe that there was a time when the association was good for the National Guard, but it seems to us that it has had

Guard, but it seems to us that it has had its day. The association has brought about many changes in the Guard for good. It has revised the military code and has brought the State forces up to a high degree of efficiency."

Lieut.-Col. Stokes also said the regiment had no ill will toward the association, but that the National Guard was gradually getting on an army basis and that the association was unmilitary. The Thirteenth Regiment Heavy Artillery, Col. David E. Austen commanding, withdrew from the association several years ago.

NEW DIOCESAN HOUSE OPEN. Contains Offices for Bishop Burgess and Rooms of the Church Club.

The benediction services of the Diocesar House of the Diocesan Missions of Long Island were held yesterday afternoon in the handsome new building at 170 Remser street, Brooklyn. Bishop Frederick Burgess precided and made an address. The choir of the Cathedral of Long Island rendered the music for the occasion.

After the services the Church Club, whose home will be on the first floor and in the basement of the Diocean House, held reception.

a reception.

The second floor of the house will be occupied by the offices of Bishop Burgess and the standing committee. In the basement the Church Club will have a handsomely fitted-up billiard room and all the facilities of club life.

THE DEVERY ISSUE.

An Appeal Against the Patuous Despotism of Tammany Hall.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: summer William S. Devery came forward as the candidate for the Tammany leadership in the Ninth Assembly district. Nobody can dispute that he had a perfect right to do so. He announced that he proposed to lick Frank J. Goodwin and John C. Sheehan, who practically unknown, and the wisdom of nominating a man with a local reputation alone to recommend him will be seriously questioned.

Arthur Pue Gorman will have a following in the convention unless all signs fail. He has strong and powerful advocates, and, being a past master of the art of politics, will make the beat showing possible with his support. Gorman is too much of a manipulator, however, to make an ideal candidate, and the probabilities against his selection are very great.

There has been an unmistakable tide toward Richard Chiev in the past few months, growing in volume as it progresses. Olney is unquestionably one of the biggest men in America. He demonstrated his capacity and backbone while Astorney general and Secretary of State respectively in the Cleveland Cabinet. He is an American to the mission. It may be ursed against him that he halls from a Republican State, but Olney is probabily stronger in New York ton with the mission. It may be ursed against him that he halls from a Republican State, but Olney is probabily stronger in New York than any other candidate would be, and New York to with The history of the party demonstrates that, and the results of the last election, when the West returned to its Republican love, contirm it.

The Democratis must carry New York to with The history of the party demonstrates that, and the results of the last election, when the West returned to its Republican love, contirm it.

It was a maxim of the last lamented Thomas B. Reed that he who propheside concerning political events to happen within one hundred years was a fool, with emphasis. The uncertainty of politics adds some weight to the maxim, but one is taking little risk in predicting that Richard Olney will be a potential factor in the next National Democratic Convention.

Jewish Civility Acknowledged.

To the Editors of The SUN—Ser. I am a man whose gray air, it seems, gives him away for the principal or a coessery, and the countrymen who, we were told, with its more of the Ninth. He was shift out.

I were also candidates. The result of the primary was that Devery was hailed as the

Death of a Noted Negro.

From the Springfield Republican A prominent colored man, George T Downing, died at Newport Tuesday, one of the best representatives of his race at the North, who had been identified with D North, who had been identified with Bouglass and Garnet of his own race, and with Sumner and the Abolitionists of Boston in the long fight for freedom. Mr. Bowning was born Dec. 39, 1819, and attended school in New York. When but a youth he was an agent of the underground radway, and nelped to spirit away. "Lattle Herry," the slave who was placed in the lail of New York, then situated in the park, feir where the old City Hall now stands. He was arrested, but the matter was compromised. Downing was one of the famous committee of 13 organized at the time of the enactment of the Fugnity Slave law. These associates selected Mr. Downing to deliver an address of welcome to the Hungarian patriot, Louis Kossuth.

As a citizen of Rhode Island, Mr. Downing was forceful and effective along the same lives. It was mainly through his efforts that distinction on account of color was abolished in the public schools of that State rie besieged the Legislature for a dozen years until this point was carried, and made the battle a political one. He became a man of property, and some years ago reass and Garnet of his own race, and with

Sundower, has 4.001 white population, and 12.010 ingrees, among whom is a fair proportion of people of sufficient means and education to be patrons of the post office. There are in Sunflower county 1.112 willte and 1.703 colored maise of voting age who can read and write. The postmistress and their husband are worth from \$1,000 to \$1,000.

JAN. 6, 1903.

FAIRPLAT.

BRYAN'S ADVICE TO MEXICO.

tick to the filver Standard, He Says. After Studying Conditions There. MONTEREY, Mex., Jan. 6.-W. J. Bryan n an authorized interview on the subject of the financial condition in Mexico, given just before his departure from here yesTHE

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terday, said: "If I were a citizen of Mexico I would assuredly oppose the gold standard. As a citizen of the United States, I have opposed the gold standard there, and if I lived here I would not only oppose the open adoption of the gold standard, but would oppose any step toward it, and by that I mean any change in the ratio and any other step advocated by the financiers. The finances of a nation ought o be managed for the benefit of the wealth producers, and not for the benefit of the

money changers.

The big financiers have pecuniary interests averse to the interests of the people. The big financiers want money scarce for two reasons-first, so that it will rise in value, and, second, so that they can more easily control it. They first drive a nation to the gold standard, and then profit by furnishing the gold needed. If bonds are issued in the money of the country the people of the country can take the bonds and furnish the money, but when gold bonds are issued it is usually necessary to apply to the big financiers who control the gold. If Mexico goes to the gold standard she will not only have to mortgage herself to foreign financiers to get the gold, but will help to increase the strain upon gold and share in the suffering that this will bring to all gold nations.

suffering that this will bring to all gold nations.

"Mexico uses silver and produces the silver she needs. She has escaped the fall in prices which the gold standard has brought to other countries. Why should she abandon a money which she produces and then borrow money to do business?

"It is possible and even probable that the adoption of the gold standard by Mexico might bring such a crisis as to hasten the restoration of bimetallism by other countries. But no nation can afford to make conditions worse in the hore of producing tries. But no nation can afford to make conditions worse in the hope of producing a reaction, because its bad example may reate conditions which it cannot after

SHAKEUP OF FIREMEN. Purroy Makes 40 Transfers-Planned to

Curb Croker's Friends? Acting Fire Chief Purroy last night anounced forty-nine transfers of firemen to go into effect this morning. The new orders affect two chiefs of battalion, nine foremen, eight assistant for men, twenty-nine firemen and three engineers. The battalion chiefs affected are William Guerin of the Fourth and Thomas R. Lang-ford of the Fifth, who change places. These ther officers are affected: POREMEN.

Thomas O'Heran, Engine 59 to Hook and Ladder 14: Daniel Lawlor, Hook and Ladder 14 to Engine 59; Charles Sheridan, Engine 8 to Hook and Ladder 15; Riohard F. Ryan, Engine 16 to Engine 8; Owen McKernan, Engine 21 to Hook and Ladder 7; Malachi Donohue, Hook and Ladder 7 to Engine 16 John T. Andarlese, Engine 1 to Engine 40 Peter Andrews, Jr., Engine 20 to Engine 1. Edward Fitzgerald, Engine 114 to Engine 19. Assistant Forkmen.

Edward Fitzgerald, Engine 114 to Engine 19.

ASSISTANT FOREMEN.

Henry Stickel, Hook and Ladder 2 to Engine 55; Joseph C. Dynovan, Engine 55 to Hook and Ladder 3 (Tower 2); Samuel P. Lynch, Hook and Ladder 5 to Hook and Ladder 7 to Engine 32; John M. Hartman, Engine 32 to Hook and Ladder 7; Henry A. Mapes, Engine 126 to Engine 5 152; Samuel Roxberry, Engine 126 to Engine 126.

Secretary Leary would only say that it is customary to make transfers at the beginning of the year. A theory that found

is customary to make transfers at the be-ginning of the year. A theory that found favor in some quarters was that the transfers were planned to curb certain men in the department who have been too pro-nounced in their friendship for Chief Croker.

RELICS OF THE NATION'S YOUTH. Rible Washington Swore By and Herkimer's

Sword Exhibited at a D. A. R. Reception. The New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution held their annual reception yesterday afternoon at Sherry's and at the same time celebrated the anniversary of Washington's wedding day. About 500 Daughters assembled in the flagdecorated ballroom. The principal address was delivered by Col. John W. Vrooman on George Washington and Martha Custis." and an elaborate musical programme was

carried out.
Two valuable relics were exhibited on the Two valuable relies were exhibited on the rostrum. One was the Bible borrowed from St. John's Masonic lodge and used by Chancellor Robert R. Livingston when he administered the first Presidential oath office. This was brought to the reception by a special delegation of Musons.

The other relie was the sword which Gentlerking used in the battle of Original.

Herkimer used in the battle of Oriskany The Daughters explained in a typewritte sheet that the battle in which the sword we sneet that the batter in which the short wised as with a American colors hoisted in victory for the first time and that the flag on that occasion was made of a white shirt, a blue coat and strips of red flannel. They might have told that the "strips of red flannel" were pieces of a petticoat.

AS TO NEW CABINET SEAT. Previsions of House Bill for a Department

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 .- Representative Mann reported to-day for the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House a substitute for the Senate act to establish a new Department of Commerce and Labor.

and Labor.

The House substitute does not transfer to the new department the Life-Swing Service, the Murine Hospital Service, the Bureau of Nivigation, the Seamboat Inspection Service or the United States Shipping Commissioners, which were included in the bill as it passed the Senate, but does include the Coast and Geodetic Servey and the Bureau of Standards, which were not in the bill as it passed the Senate. the Senate.

Colleges to Teach Women Agriculture. Wellesley College has in contemplation the establishment of a department of agriculture for women modelled after the Horticultural College at Swanley, England, which has been successful for fifteen years. Teachers' College will also introduce courses in agriculture next year.

China's Fair Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 .- Minister Conge: has informed the State Department by cable that Prince Pulun of Pekin, Customs Commissioner Carl of Chefoo and Huang Kachia of Shanghai have been appointed Commissioners to the St. Louis Exposition to represent China.

Dr. Savage and Jesus.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Looking at the subject coldly, the arguments of Dr. Savage would seem to me to call for a new trial or Jesus Christ

There is no use evading the question. Jesus was crucified on the specific charge that he was an impostor He was guilty, or not guilty Before the court of Pilate the people said, "We have a law, and according to the law he ought to die, because he made himself the Bon of God" Before the court of Caiphas, the hich priest, the question was put to him directly. "I adjure thee by the living God, that thou tell us if thou be the Christ the Bon of God And Jesus said." I am. And you shall see the Son of Man sitting on the right hand of the power of God, and coming with the clouds of Heaven."

Jesus is God, the light of the world, or a louthsome hiar. The Jews have ever sluce regarded him as an impostor, the Christians adore him as God incarnate. If the Jews have ever since right, Dr. Sevage is wrong, and the Christians also are wrong. It is not only interesting, if the seinating, to study every incident of the passion of Jesus Christ, in the light of the cross as well as in the light of exact science.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 4. MICHAEL CORCOMAR. Before the court of Pilate the people said, "We

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